

PASS LAWS LONG URGED BY LABOR

States Rapidly Awakening to
Justice of Demands That
Have Been Made.

PROGRESS ALL ALONG LINE

Establishment of Maximum Workday
for Adult Males Sure to Come—
Matter of Retirement Systems
Being Given Consideration.

The establishment of a minimum workday for adult males is a movement of slow growth, but it continues to progress. The question of social insurance also continues to receive attention, not only in that aspect of it which is covered by workmen's compensation laws, but also in the extension of provisions for the relief of widowed mothers unable to maintain homes for their children.

The above are conclusions reached by the United States bureau of labor statistics, in a review of the labor legislation of 1916, recently published in form of a bulletin of the department of labor. During that year the legislatures of 11 states, the Philippines and Porto Rico, and congress, met in regular session, besides which the legislatures of five states were called in extra session, that of Illinois this meeting twice. With the exception of the extra sessions of South Dakota and Tennessee, laws or resolutions affecting labor were enacted or adopted by all of these bodies. There also was an extra session of the Maine legislature, called to approve a revision of the code of that state. The industrial commissions and like bodies in a number of states also issued orders or regulations having the force of laws. Maine also, in 1916, ratified the act of legislature of 1915, limiting the work of women and children to a maximum of 54 hours a week, and the veto of the antislavery law of Tennessee, enacted in 1915, was declared to be void, in 1916, and it now is in force.

The state of Massachusetts has made provision for retirement systems for various classes of employees of the state, the persons affected being given the option of accepting or rejecting the provisions of the laws, a date having been set prior to which the choice should be made. An act supplemental to this provides that persons who had rejected the retirement provisions in the past but who had changed their minds might "come in" during 1916 by giving a prescribed notice. In the Philippines provisions are made for the retirement of permanent officers and employees in the civil service after six years of service, if such retirement is not prejudicial to the operation of the bureau affected. The benefit is a limited one, consisting of various percentages of the basic salary, according to the term of service, payable for a period of but three years; in case of death of the beneficiary before this period has been completed the unpaid balance goes to the estate.

Liability for Injuries.
A long-standing classification has placed as one of the incidents of the employment status the liability of the employer for injuries befalling employees on account of the former's negligence. The present-day movement toward workmen's compensation tends to transfer that subject to the field of social insurance, though obviously the method of compensation awards is the substitute for, and successor of, the liability system. In two states, however, none of which has yet any compensation legislation, laws were enacted prescribing the liability of railroad companies for injuries to their workmen. In both these states, Virginia and South Carolina, the law enacted follows closely the provisions of the federal statute governing interstate commerce. The particular respects in which this is true are the abrogation of defense of fellow service, in the enactment of the principle of comparative negligence, and in the denial to the employer of the defenses of contributory negligence and assumed risks where there is a violation of safety laws. In both laws also contracts of waiver are forbidden. The South Carolina statute provides that punitive damages shall not be recovered under the act, while that of Virginia limits its operations to steam roads for general traffic only, electric lines and mine and mill roads not being included.

Wages.
Legislative regulations affecting wages address themselves mainly to the securing of payment of the amounts of wages agreed upon in the contract of employment, only exceptionally concerning themselves with the question of what these amounts shall be. This rule has been varied in a number of states, however, by prescriptions of the amounts to be paid for labor on public works. The legislature of Maryland provides that for work on the public roads of Allegany county the minimum amount payable shall be \$2, for a day of nine hours; overtime may be worked in case of emergency, with pro rata pay for the excess over nine hours. A similar effect as to overtime is contemplated in the federal statute establishing an eight-hour day as the standard working day, but restricting overtime work, but directing that any excess over eight hours shall be paid for by a pro rata addition to the regular daily rate.

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MINERS' HIGH WAGES RESTRICT COAL OUTPUT.

According to a report submitted to Governor Stewart by state officials, coal miners in Montana make from \$8 to \$12 per day in short hours and cannot be induced to work long enough to get out the amount of coal required to meet the demand. Of the situation at Klein, Mont., the report says: "Because of the liberal contract, which the men have obtained, the operators claim the men are able to make from \$8 to \$8.10 and even \$12 a day for from four to six hours' work, and that it is impossible to keep them in the mine after they have earned that much, although they are expected to work a full eight-hour day under their agreements."

WILL ASK INCREASED WAGES

Men in Railroad Passenger Service
Have Served Notification of Demands to Be Made.

Railroads operating east of Chicago and north of the Potomac river have been notified by representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors that demands for an increase of wages for men in the passenger service will be presented to the roads on December 1, the demands to become effective January 1, 1918.

This was announced by a railroad member on the commission of eight, representing the roads and employees, appointed to compile a report on the workings of the Adamson law.

The railroads would not be surprised, he said, if the demand were for an increase of 20 or 25 per cent, or on a basis intended to restore the differential in wages between passenger and freight service which the Adamson law vitiated by advancing the wages of the freight men.

Factory Workers in Demand.

Good wages were paid in Bridgeport, Conn., before the war, high wages were the rule after hostilities broke, now "an era of extravagant wages seems to have set in," according to C. E. Bilton, president of the Manufacturers' association. Many workmen in factories here are getting \$50 a week, while as high as \$70 is not uncommon.

All lines of manufacture are affected. Factories are paying 60 cents an hour for almost unskilled men, and complaining that they cannot hold them even on those rates. Street laborers have passed the \$3-a-day mark and are now getting \$4. Mercantile establishments and offices report that they are suffering because their employees, male and female, are leaving to go to the factories.

The draft and contracts that must be filled on time are held to be mainly responsible for the new condition, help being scarce and employers competing for what there is available.

Peace Must Leave Labor Safe.

A new note in peace terms has been sounded by the British Labor party. Not only restoration of property in the devastated regions of Europe, but the means of livelihood of the wage-earner must be restored by the settlement, according to an official party memorandum now published.

The memorandum favors "no indemnities," but a later paragraph reads: "... The restoration of devastated areas should be undertaken at the expense of an international fund to which all belligerent governments should be required to contribute in proportions to be agreed upon, having regard, among other things, to their several responsibilities and participation in the damage." But the restoration must not be on a merely property or capital basis; it must be extended to "setting up the wage-earners themselves in homes and employment."

Fuse Plant Resumes Work.

The plant of the Standard Fuse corporation at Paulsboro, N. J., has resumed operations, as necessary changes have been made in the machinery since the plant was closed. The plant will be engaged in the manufacture of cannon primers and hand grenades.

The company has several large government contracts and as soon as other departments can be placed in readiness, several more hundred workmen will be employed, and the plant will be kept in operation day and night.

There will be but few girls in the plant, the officials asserting that the work will be too hard for them. Additional buildings are under construction, and when they are completed, the company will take up the manufacture of airplane parts.

Oil Companies Increase Wages.

Four oil companies, operating in Louisiana oil fields, have announced increases in the wages of their oil-field workers. The Texas company and Gulf Refining company have allowed increases of 20 per cent over old wages, effective November 1. The Standard Oil company has announced a 10 per cent raise, and the Producing Oil company a like increase.

Call Women to Break Strike.

With the strike of telegraph operators and dispatchers on the Allegheny division of the Pennsylvania railroad unbroken, the company placed advertisements in all newspapers in that section calling for girls and men to work as telephone block operators on the division, which extends from Pittsburgh to Buffalo.

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FRENCH SMASH GERMAN LINES NORTH OF AISNE

Force Way Through Enemy's
Positions to Depth of More
Than Two Miles.

7,500 ARE TAKEN PRISONER

Twenty-Five Heavy Guns and Field
Pieces Also Taken—Several Im-
portant Villages Captured Dur-
ing Great Drive—Ameri-
can Flyers Take Part
in Battle.

London, Oct. 25.—Violent German counter-attacks against newly won British and French positions around Houtholst wood have been fruitless. Field Marshal Haig reported. One such vigorous counter-blow was launched by the enemy at the point of junction of the French and British. It was completely repulsed. "Since Monday," Haig concluded, "seven counter-attacks have been made and none has materially gained for the enemy."

Paris, Oct. 25.—In one of the swiftest and most decisive blows of the war the French troops smashed through the German lines north of the Aisne to a depth of more than two miles at one point, killed heavy losses on the enemy and captured more than 7,500 prisoners and 25 heavy guns and field guns. Several important villages also fell into the hands of the French, according to the war-office announcement.

Attack Made in Rain.

The text reads:
"North of the Aisne the attack which we launched this morning developed under extremely brilliant conditions. Notwithstanding mist and rain, our troops attacked with admirable enthusiasm formidable organizations of the enemy which were defended by the best troops of Germany, supported by heavy artillery."

"In their first dash our soldiers captured the line indicated by the quarters of Enchy and Poligny. A little later Malmaison fort, in the center, fell into our hands."

"Pushing their advance still further, our troops, after a desperate engagement in which they gave proof of their irresistible snap, drove the enemy out of the quarters of Montmarasse, which had been partly crushed by our big shells."

Pushed On to Heights.

"On the left our progress was continued with the same success, the villages of Aillennet and Vandesson remaining in our power, while on the right our troops carried their line on to the heights dominating Pargny-Fleury."

"Finally, in the center, our troops drove fresh enemy reserves better-armed and equipped, in a violent struggle, the village of Chavignoul. At this point our advance reached a depth of three and a half kilometers (about two and a fifth miles)."

"The enemy losses in the course of the day were large, in addition to those inflicted on him by our artillery preparation. The number of prisoners counted up to the present exceeds 7,500. In the enormous amount of material captured we have counted 25 heavy and field guns."

"Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, our aviators carried out with mastery the missions imposed upon them, their machines flying 50 meters (54 1/2 yards) above the lines."

British Head Off Fee.

London, Oct. 25.—Field Marshal Haig's report from the Flanders front says:

"In addition to the hostile attack reported in this morning's communiqué, the enemy delivered two other counter-attacks yesterday evening. In one case the enemy's troops attempted to advance along the line of the West-rosommeke-Poelcapelle road, but when some 200 yards from our new positions they were engaged by our infantry with rifle and machine gun fire and beaten off with loss. As the survivors endeavored to withdraw they were caught by our artillery barrage and again suffered heavily."

"The second attack was delivered immediately north of the Ypres-Staden railway in considerable strength. Here also the enemy's troops were met by rifle and machine gun fire and driven off."

"Early this morning another hostile attack against our positions in the Houtholst forest, northeast of Veldhoek, was completely repulsed, prisoners being left in our hands. A less powerful attack against one of the fortified farms captured by us yesterday southeast of Poelcapelle was equally unsuccessful."

"During the day the artillery was active on both sides along the battle front in spite of the unfavorable weather."

Yankee Flyers in Fray.

With the French armies in the field, Oct. 25.—The Lafayette squadron of American flyers is participating in an attack on the Aisne delivered in great force by the French.

Terms Not Satisfactory.

Petrograd, Oct. 25.—Confusing and unacceptable was the general tenor of press comment upon the peace terms announced by the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates on Monday.

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WILL MAINTAIN LABOR STANDARDS

Work of Woman's Industry Com-
mittee Advisory to Council of
National Defense.

REPORT ON PROGRESS MADE

Widespread Interest Shown by Labor
Officials Throughout the Country in
the Operations Going On—Work
Among Foreign-Born Women Has
Become of Importance.

By GERTRUDE BARNUM.

The women in industry committee, advisory to the council of national defense, reported interesting progress at a recent meeting in Washington.

The industrial standards subcommittee particularly gave encouraging testimony regarding the widespread interest and cooperation in the work of safeguarding industrial standards. Letters sent to 30 state labor officials, including the committee's proposed labor standard safeguards, had all been answered with warm approval. In many states labor officials have been actively opposing efforts to make "war exemptions" and declare that the official resolution of the national women in industry committee was strengthening their hands.

Miss Mary McDowell, chairman of the subcommittee on foreign-born women, is carrying on a vigorous campaign in Illinois, and is completing organization of other state committees. In Illinois she has the energetic co-operation of the Y. W. C. A., of many editors of foreign language papers and journals, of the Presbyterian board, which furnishes a secretary on full time, and many volunteer assistants, as well as co-operation from virtually all organizations having committees specializing in alien women in industry.

In Massachusetts the state chairman of the committee on foreign-born women is Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, formerly of Chicago, who also is national chairman of the alien women committee of the Y. W. C. A. of many editors of foreign language papers and journals, of the Presbyterian board, which furnishes a secretary on full time, and many volunteer assistants, as well as co-operation from virtually all organizations having committees specializing in alien women in industry.

An interesting approach to the alien working women of Boston is through the work of the Women's Home Guard, an organization representing a part of the Boston woman's club and its annex. It is especially interested in the Americanization of alien women. Members now are busy preparing for evening public schools. A group of women detailed to the Italian club are even studying Italian superficially in order to exchange greetings and amenities with possible Italian spies. Foreign organizers of labor unions in the state, as well as editors of the foreign press and influential alienated foreigners of position and money, are agreeing to co-operate with the Bagley committee. By these and other measures of direct personal approach it is hoped that the committee will keep constantly informed of standards of labor of immigrant women.

Among other subcommittees of the national women in industry committee are the following: Committee on government arsenals and quartermasters' depots where women are employed; committee on women replacing men in industry; committee on colored women; committee on living conditions and congested housing.

The executive committee of the women in industry committee holds meetings in Washington at least once each month and general members' meetings are called once in every two months, or oftener.

WASH. CLOTHES BOARD.

Secretary of War Baker Felt Sweat-
shop Methods Under Ban.

Creation of a board of control for labor standards in the manufacture of army clothing has been provided for by law, and the board, which will be known as the War Clothing Board, was announced by Secretary Baker. Louis Kirstein of Boston is chairman.

The other members are Mrs. Florence Keller, general secretary of the National Consumers' league, New York, and Captain Walter E. Kruesel, a reserve officer of the quartermaster corps. "Through this board," Secretary Baker's statement said, "the quartermaster general will be enabled to enforce the maintenance of sound industrial and sanitary conditions in the manufacture of army clothing, to inspect factories, to see that proper standards are established on government work, to pass upon the industrial standards maintained by makers of army clothing and act so that just conditions prevail."

"The government cannot permit its work to be done under sweatshop conditions, and it cannot allow the evils widely complained of to go uncorrected. Only through the establishment of such a body as the board of control now created, will the government be assured that army clothing is manufactured under recognized industrial standards and in the manufacture of good will between manufacturers and operatives. This board will secure its clothing and its prompt delivery for army needs."

Secretary Baker said he did not anticipate any serious delay in the delivery of army clothing as a result of the new plan. Some manufacturers had, he said, been told that there would be a slight loss of time due to the standardization process, but not enough to be of importance.

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your labor and your money.

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GAY STREET AND CLINCH AVE.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM U. S. GOVERNMENT PROTECTION

TO G. W. REPASS

Katie Repass vs. G. W. Repass
State of Tennessee, In Chancery
Court of Knox County, No. 15583

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to that the defendant G. W. Repass is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of Nov. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 6th day of October, 1917
J. C. FORD, Clerk and Master.
W. F. MILLER, Sol.

TO NORA WHITTLESEY

N. R. Whittlesey vs. Nora Whittlesey
State of Tennessee, In Chancery
Court of Knox County, No. 15574

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Nora Whittlesey is a non-resident of Tennessee so that the ordinary process cannot be served on her, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of November, next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 3rd day of October 1917
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master
Atchley & Bibb, Solrs.

TO T. E. JAMES

Susan L. James vs. T. E. James
et al.

State of Tennessee, In Chancery
Court of Knox County, No. 15575
In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant T. E. James is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of November next and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 3rd day of October 1917
J. C. Ford Clerk & Master
L. C. Ely, Sol.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

TO SARAH HENSLEY
E. C. Hensley vs. Sarah Hensley
State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court
at Maynardville, Union, County, Tenn.
No. 1192

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to that the defendant Sarah Hensley is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Maynardville, Tenn. a. see, on or before the 4th Monday of Nov. next and make defense to said bill filed against her in the said Chancery Court for divorce, by E. C. Hensley, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.

This 13th day of October 1917
Lee A. Beeler, Clerk & Master.
W. P. Monroe, Sol.

Oct. 20 27 Nov. 3 10 1917

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UNION OPERATORS

Friday Night November 2

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